

## Appendix A: Flora and Fauna of Hallock State Park Preserve

### Flora

Mature trees in these forests include a mixture of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Shrublayer and groundlayer dominants are variable. Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*) is a common shrub. Certain introduced species are commonly found in this forest, including privet (*Ligustrum spp.*), Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), Japanese honey suckle (*Lonicera japonica*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), and wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*). Any of these may be dominant or codominant in a successional maritime forest.

Open uplands of the park are categorized by the following ecological community types: maritime beach, maritime dunes, maritime shrubland, maritime grassland, successional old field, and successional shrubland. Characteristic species include beachgrass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), sea-rocket (*Cakile edentula* ssp. *edentula*), seaside atriplex (*Atriplex patula*), seabeach atriplex (*A. arenaria*), seabeach sandwort (*Honkenya peploides*), salsola (*Salsola kali*), seaside spurge (*Chamaesyce polygonifolia*), seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*), dusty-miller (*Artemisia stelleriana*), beach pea (*Lathyrus japonicus*), sedge (*Carex silicea*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), and sand-rose (*Rosa rugosa*). Characteristic shrubs and sapling trees include shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*), bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), and shining sumac (*Rhus copallinum*). Other shrubs and stunted trees include beach-plum (*Prunus maritima*), sand-rose (*Rosa rugosa*), wild rose (*R. virginiana*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), gray dogwood (*Cornus foemina* ssp. *racemosa*), silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), arrowwood (*Viburnum recognitum*), raspberries (*Rubus spp.*), sumac (*Rhus typhina*, *R. glabra*), and eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Small amounts of highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) are found in moister low areas, often grading to small patches of shrub swamp. Characteristic vines include poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quiquefolius*), greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). The herb layer is very sparse and may contain a few scattered flat-topped goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), and whitetopped aster (*Aster paternus*) (Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2002.).

Herbaceous plants are represented by goldenrods (*Solidago altissima*, *S. nemoralis*, *S. rugosa*, *S. juncea*, *S. canadensis*, and *Euthamia graminifolia*), bluegrasses (*Poa pratensis*, *P. compressa*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), common chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*), common evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), oldfield cinquefoil (*Potentilla simplex*), calico aster (*Aster lateriflorus*), New England aster (*Aster novae-angliae*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*), Queen-Anne'slace (*Daucus corota*), ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), hawkweeds (*Hieracium spp.*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), and ox-tongue (*Picris hieracioides*) (Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2002.).

## **Fauna**

Mammals in the park include woodland vole (*Microtus pinetorum*), short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), woodchuck (*Marmota monox*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), mole (*Talpa*), and whitetailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (OPRHP, 2008).

According to the New York State Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project (NYSDEC 2008), the park could be home to many amphibians and reptiles including: Eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) (state special concern), snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentine*), Spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) (state special concern), Painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), Fowler's toad (*Bufo woodhousii fowleri*), American bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), northern green frog (*Rana clamitans*), eastern grey tree frog (*Hyla versicolor*), northern spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*), pickerel frog (*Rana palustris*), marbled salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*), spotted salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*), eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) (state endangered), northern redback salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*), red-spotted newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*), northern water snake (*Nerodia sipedon*), eastern garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), northern ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus*), northern black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), eastern milk snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*), and possibly the eastern ribbon snake (*Thamnophis sauritus*).